

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraph [00370 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0037] FIG. 2 shows a 4+1 RAID 5 implementation in which 4 data blocks ~~210~~ 220 are exclusive or'ed together to create a parity block. In this example, five disk drives 210 are controlled by the storage array controller 200. RAID 5 data is striped at a block level across multiple parallel data disks. RAID 5 implements parity in a distributed fashion as opposed to using a fixed parity disk. That is, the data and parity information are arranged on the disk array so that they alternate between different disks. This distributed parity methodology removes the parity disk from being a potential bottleneck, as can happen in RAID 3 or RAID 4. As in RAID 4, a RAID 5 stripe depth is an integer multiple of (equal to or greater than) the virtual block size.

Please replace the first paragraph beginning at Line 5 on Page 17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The present invention is directed to a method and system for disk drive data recovery
~~makes one or two comparisons to determine if data read from a disk drive is valid~~
utilizing CRC information and RAID parity. ~~If it is determined to be invalid,~~
~~reconstructed data from the parity data is used.~~ In all comparisons, CRC metadata is compared with either the CRC generated from the data read from the disk drive or the CRC generated from the data reconstructed from the parity drive. ~~In the first comparison,~~ If the CRC metadata matches the CRC generated from the data read from the disk drive, the data from the disk drive is accepted as valid. Otherwise, ~~a second~~ another comparison is made between the CRC generated from data reconstructed from RAID parity and the CRC metadata. ~~In the second comparison,~~ if there is a match, the reconstructed data is used as the valid data; otherwise, the data read from the disk drive is used as valid data. ~~Error detection and correction codes other than CRC may be used.~~